

PEKING REVIEW

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October 25, 1968

Absorb Fresh Blood From the Proletariat

— An Important Question in Party Consolidation

Diabolical Social-Imperialist Face of The Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique

A Leaflet Issued by the “Stalin Group”
In the Soviet Union

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S LATEST INSTRUCTIONS

A human being has arteries and veins through which the heart makes the blood circulate, and he breathes with his lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling fresh oxygen, that is, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh for only thus can it be full of vitality. Without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the Party has no vigour.

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Who is it that gives us our power? It is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population. We represent the proletariat and the masses and have overthrown the enemies of the people, and therefore the people support us. Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party.

Comrade Hoxha's Three Important Speeches Published In China

Three important speeches by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, have been published in Chinese in three separate pamphlets by the People's Publishing House. The titles are: *Further Revolutionization of the Party and Political Power*, *On the Further Revolutionization of the Schools of Our Country* and *Speech at the Reception Given by the Chinese Embassy in Albania on the Occasion of the 19th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China*.

The important article in the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* dated March 24, 1968, "The Working Class in Revisionist Countries Must Come Onto the Battlefield and Restore the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," has also been published in Chinese in a pamphlet.

China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

China's 1968 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened in Kwangchow on October 15, at a time when the Chinese people are winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The opening ceremony was attended by thousands of people, including friends from trading circles in dozens of countries and regions of the five continents, as well as overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao.

Huang Jung-hai, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, addressed the gathering. He emphasized our great socialist motherland's ever growing prosperity which is being brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution. Steady reports of

outstanding production achievements pour in from industry. There has been another good harvest in agriculture this year. Both in the cities and countryside the market is brisk and commodity prices are stable. The excellent situation in industrial and agricultural production throughout the country, he said, has provided a still more solid material foundation for the further development and expansion of China's foreign trade.

Speaking of today's excellent international situation, Huang Jung-hai pointed out that a new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun. The scheme of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to collaborate in an attempt to redivide the world will go completely bankrupt.

He said: Holding still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people will carry out their internationalist obligations still better and actively promote friendly trade relations with various countries and regions in the world under the guidance of a foreign trade policy based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual exchange.

After the opening ceremony, foreign friends flocked to see the exhibits.

Totaling over 30,000 and housed in 20 halls, the exhibits include many new industrial products of advanced international standards—splendid fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and vivid proof that the working class of our country armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most creative and ingenious. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese working class has brought its earth-shaking revolutionary vitality into full play. In accordance with the great policy of "grasp revolution and promote production" put forward by the great leader Chairman Mao, the workers

have shouldered the historic task of the working class to exercise leadership in everything. They have firmly grasped leadership in enterprises and technology and scored victory upon victory.

A huge precision surface-grinding machine of advanced international standard on display in the machinery hall was designed and produced by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, by relying on the collective wisdom of veteran and other workers with a worker-technician as the chief designer. An electron microscope which magnifies 200,000 times is on show in the hall for instruments. It is the product of the self-reliant efforts of the workers and young technicians at the Shanghai Research Institute of Electronic Optics. On display for the first time are new products which were turned out by a methyl alcohol workshop which was designed and constructed by Chinese chemical workers during the great cultural revolution. The exhibits of the textile and light industries show considerable progress in design, variety and quality. Many of the new products show that the production level of the textile and light industries has reached a new height.

Grain and oil products and other foodstuffs, special local products, marine and livestock products are on display in a much richer variety than ever before. The exhibits give a vivid picture of the thriving farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries run by the people's communes.

A reception was held on the evening of October 15 in honour of more than 4,000 guests, including representatives of the trading groups.

The reception was followed by a performance of the piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing, and of the revolutionary ballet on a contemporary theme, *The Red Detachment of Women*.

Absorb Fresh Blood From the Proletariat

—An Important Question in Party Consolidation

Editorial of "Hongqi," No. 4, 1968

THE great proletarian cultural revolution is an open Party consolidation movement carried out on an unprecedented scale by revolutionary methods. In scope and depth, in profundity of ideological criticism and repudiation and in thoroughness of organizational consolidation, it far surpasses any previous Party consolidation movement launched since liberation. This is a great struggle being waged by the proletarian revolutionaries of China who uphold Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung's thought, to smash the revisionist faction within the Party. This is a great struggle in which the broadest revolutionary masses all over the country, acting in response to Chairman Mao's call, expose and repudiate China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of renegades, enemy agents, diehard capitalist roaders and other counter-revolutionaries who wormed their way into the Party. This is a decisive battle between the two lines—the line of upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat and the line of attempting to restore capitalism. This is a song of triumph of Mao Tse-tung's thought, which resounds through the skies.

The tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution have consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and have strengthened leadership by the Party, and, in the course of struggle-criticism-transformation in all fields of the superstructure, are uniting all the masses that can be united and firmly establishing the all-embracing rule of the proletariat over the small number of bourgeois elements. The proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader has become the sole leading centre of the whole Party. Now our Party is purer, stronger and more united.

The valuable experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution tells us that building, consolidating and developing the Party during the period of socialism are inseparable from the fundamental question—the dictatorship of the proletariat. Departure from the dictatorship of the proletariat and from continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship makes it impossible to have a correct line on Party building. Proceeding precisely from the falsehood of a "state of the whole people" which betrays the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has negated class struggle, suppressed the labouring masses, changed the nature of the Party founded by Lenin and made it degenerate into a so-called "party of the entire people," that is, a revisionist, fascist party. The essence of the sinister book on "self-cultivation" written by China's Khrush-

chov is, likewise, a betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a betrayal of scientific socialism. The sort of "self-cultivation" he advocated aims at protecting the bourgeois reactionaries who sneaked into the Party, stifling the vigorous proletarian revolutionary spirit of the members of the Communist Party and abolishing the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to prepare "docile tools" for their plot to restore capitalism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has upheld, defended and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao has solved the question of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He points out that the struggle between the two classes and the two roads under the dictatorship of the proletariat continues for a long time, that the main danger of capitalist restoration comes from the handful of Party capitalist roaders who reflect the interests of the bourgeoisie, and that it is essential to enforce all-round dictatorship of the proletariat not only in the political field but also in the ideological and cultural fields. Starting from firm faith in the overwhelming majority of the people and, first of all, the overwhelming majority of the workers, peasants and soldiers, Chairman Mao personally initiated and is leading the first great proletarian cultural revolution. He lets Communists, together with the revolutionary masses, "face the world and brave the storm" in the great tempest of the turbulent and extremely complicated revolutionary mass movement, expose the capitalist roaders, ferret out the counter-revolutionaries, criticize and repudiate revisionism and bourgeois ideas, take a correct attitude towards the masses and, in different forms of struggle, learn to distinguish and handle correctly the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and the contradictions among the people under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This has greatly raised the communist consciousness of the masses of Communist Party members, clearly indicated the direction for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, swept away the bureaucratic airs corrupting the revolutionary will, and brought about closer ties between the Party and the working masses. As a result, the Left, that is, the genuine proletarian revolutionaries, has been found and tempered, the wavering middle-of-the-roaders educated, and the Rightists, that is, the bourgeois reactionaries serving imperialism and the Kuomintang, isolated and exposed. Only by implementing this proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao's and carrying out a Party consolidation movement of a mass

character, not a movement behind closed doors, can we guarantee that the leadership of the Party organizations at all levels is truly in the hands of those Communist Party members who are loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; only in this way can the Party always maintain its character as the vanguard of the proletariat, lead the masses forward and fulfil the glorious historical task set by the dictatorship of the proletariat, the task of completely eliminating the bourgeoisie (the last exploiting class in the history of mankind), eliminating class differences and realizing communism.

A question that demands attention in the present work of Party consolidation is the question of absorbing fresh blood from the proletariat.

Talking about Party consolidation, Chairman Mao has said: "A human being has arteries and veins through which the heart makes the blood circulate, and he breathes with his lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling fresh oxygen, that is, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh for only thus can it be full of vitality. Without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the Party has no vigour."

This vivid analogy by Chairman Mao embodies profound dialectics. Chairman Mao teaches us to look at the proletarian revolutionary Party as an organization developing through the process of metabolism of the revolution, and not as a static and immutable organization.

"**Eliminating waste matter**" means resolutely expelling from the Party the proven renegades, enemy agents, all counter-revolutionaries, obdurate capitalist roaders, alien class elements and degenerated elements. As for apathetic persons whose revolutionary will has declined, they should be advised to leave the Party.

"**Absorbing fresh blood**" consists of two inter-related tasks: Taking into the Party a number of outstanding rebels, primarily advanced elements from among the industrial workers, and selecting outstanding Communist Party members for leading posts in the Party organizations at all levels.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, a number of rebel fighters with proletarian consciousness have emerged from among the revolutionary masses, primarily among the labouring masses, the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have these characteristics: a high level of consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, a keen sense of class struggle, boldness in stepping to the forefront of the struggle in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and, especially, firmness in opposing revisionism. These are very valuable revolutionary qualities. They also have shortcomings, but these can be overcome through education.

One comrade worker at the Shanghai No. 1 Valve Works, who has applied for Party membership, said:

"The Party organization should admit into its ranks those rebel fighters who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, firmly carry out the battle orders of the proletarian headquarters and press boldly forward as the vanguard in the class struggle and in the struggle for production. In applying for Party membership, comrade rebels must proceed from a correct motive and have the correct aim: they rise in rebellion during the great proletarian cultural revolution to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line (and not for any personal aim); after the seizure of power, they must do a good job in exercising power for the proletariat (and not for self-interest); they must always conscientiously study, firmly carry out, vigorously disseminate and courageously defend Mao Tse-tung's thought, consciously fight self, repudiate revisionism and develop the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat (and must not pride themselves on being 'veteran rebels' and become conceited or stop half way in making revolution); and they must have close ties with the masses, act as their humble pupils and serve the people heart and soul (and must not act as high and mighty officials or divorce themselves from the masses)."

How well said this is! It reflects the demands which the awakened working class makes on its vanguard. The Party should actively absorb such fresh blood as meets these demands and has proletarian revolutionary vigour. Comrades who apply for Party membership, as well as comrades who have already been admitted into the Party, should make these demands on themselves and should be able to stand the test of storms of any magnitude in the future.

During the period of socialist revolution, attention must be paid to Party building among the workers and to developing revolutionary vigour. This has been Chairman Mao's consistent thinking. As long ago as in March 1949 in his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao pointed out that in our work in the cities, "**We must whole-heartedly rely on the working class, unite with the rest of the labouring masses, win over the intellectuals.**" In June 1950, in his report *Fight for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Financial and Economic Situation in China* made at the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao again pointed out clearly, "**attention must be paid to drawing politically-conscious workers into the Party systematically, expanding the percentage of workers in the Party organization.**" In July 1957, in the article *The Situation in the Summer of 1957*, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "**A Communist must be full of vigour, he must have a strong revolutionary will, he must defy all difficulties and overcome them with an unyielding will, he must get rid of individualism, departmental egoism, absolute equalitarianism and liberalism, otherwise he is not a Communist in the real sense.**" In 1967, at the time when decisive victory had been won in the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "**The Party organization should be composed of the**

advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." China's Khrushchov and company, this handful of class enemies who wormed their way into the leading bodies of the Party, were utterly opposed to this proletarian line of Chairman Mao's on Party building. Instead of relying on the working class, they relied on the bourgeoisie (and bourgeois intellectuals). Instead of paying attention to admitting advanced elements of the proletariat into the Party, they provided protection for renegades to the proletariat, scabs, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries and resorted to every means to help them sneak into the Party and usurp leading positions. Instead of raising the proletarian class consciousness of the workers and the activists who applied for Party membership, they tried to instil into them the most corrupt and the darkest bourgeois reactionary ideology. The "six theories" advocated by China's Khrushchov are the revisionist rubbish he used to corrupt the masses of workers and the Party. They are: the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools," the theory that "the masses are backward," the theory of "entering the Party in order to be an official," the theory of "inner-Party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests" (that is "losing a little to gain much"). The core of the "six theories" consists of the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the theory of "docile tools." The former negates the dictatorship of the proletariat and is designed to stifle the Party's proletarian revolutionary spirit and so cause the proletarian revolutionary Party to degenerate. The latter negates the necessity of carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is designed to stifle the proletarian revolutionary spirit of the Communist Party members and so cause them to degenerate. The reason some Party members took the wrong stand for a time in the early stage of the great cultural revolution is that they were under the evil influence of the "six theories" of China's Khrushchov. We must conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building, seriously study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his theory on the nature of the Party and its tasks, thoroughly eliminate the poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building pushed by China's Khrushchov and thoroughly repudiate the reactionary points of view mentioned above. And at the same time, we must make conscientious efforts to do a good job in purifying the class ranks and ferret out the extremely few counter-revolutionaries lurking among the masses in various places including factories, shops, people's communes, Party, government and mass organizations, schools and colleges, and urban communities. This will provide a reliable ideological and organizational foundation for admitting new Party members.

In order to do a good job in admitting new Party members in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolu-

tionary line, it is also necessary to have a new leading body which is a revolutionary three-in-one combination and resolutely carries out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Those comrades who are good at creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, truly devote themselves to proletarian revolution and are really full of vigour, should be selected for leading posts in the Party organizations, and a unified leadership should be formed gradually.

Oppose the restoration of the old. It is impossible to do a good job in admitting new Party members in any place where the leading body is composed entirely of former personnel, has not drawn in fresh blood from the proletariat, has no revolutionary three-in-one combination or has only a nominal but not revolutionary three-in-one combination. Such leading bodies cannot maintain close ties with the revolutionary masses. It is, therefore, very possible that they would admit into the Party some "middle-of-the-roaders" or "good old chaps." It is even possible that they would let some bad elements, whose words do not tally with their deeds, and careerists sneak into the Party while excluding comrades who dare to make frontal attacks on the class enemies and persevere in principled struggle. Those places with the tendency to restore the old often form two centres because of their lack of unity on the principled basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The work in such places is often lifeless, flashy but without substance, and stagnant and destitute of progress. They smell strongly of being "independent kingdoms." In such places new proletarian forces should be drawn in, the manifestations of the theory of "many centres" should be overcome, the leading bodies should be revolutionized through the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and by fully carrying out the mass line; and a revolutionary core which resolutely carries out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line should be formed gradually in the course of struggle.

Some comrades have committed errors but have conscientiously corrected them and are taking an active part in the work. They are different from those who persist in their errors or lie down on the job. They have discarded their wrong ideas and wrong style of work, and achieved a fairly deep understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have been reinvigorated by the new spirit of the proletariat that they have acquired from the revolutionary masses. We should support and unite with such cadres and work with them. The errors they committed should be turned into lessons for everybody to bear in mind.

Oppose conservatism. There are people who are always trying to find fault with every new thing arising from the revolutionary mass movements; their complaint is that this is no good and that that is no good either. They invariably use conventional criteria and old habits to obstruct the establishment of the revolutionary new order.

In some places there is conservatism in regard to the activists applying for Party membership. There are cases where fine comrades who are of good class origin and are good ideologically have been kept out of the Party for five or six years, although they have applied many times. Such things should be corrected.

Blind faith in elections is also a form of conservative thinking.

Chairman Mao pointed out recently: "Who is it that gives us our power? It is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population. We represent the proletariat and the masses and have overthrown the enemies of the people, and therefore the people support us. Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party." This most important instruction of Chairman Mao's penetratingly points out the mass basis of the mighty power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticizes and repudiates the formalism of having blind faith in elections, and gives the basic orientation for building the Party and revolutionary committees.

The revolutionary committee is the most representative revolutionary organ of power of the dictatorship of the proletariat since the liberation. But it is established not by elections but by relying directly upon action by the broad revolutionary masses. The revolutionary committees of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, have about 4,000 members; about half are representatives of the revolutionary masses, and the overwhelming majority are representatives of the revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers. These 4,000 or so comrades were tested and tempered in the revolutionary storms and were selected as a result of repeated arguments, deliberations, consultations and examinations. The cadres are discussed and examined by the revolutionary masses and approved of by the leadership, and besides there are always partial replacements or adjustments. When a revolutionary committee is set up, the number of people attending the celebration rally ranges from over a hundred thousand to hundreds of thousands. Everyone knows about it and is overjoyed. Has any Party committee or government council or people's congress in any part of the country in the past ever had such a mass basis? Has any one of them gained the understanding of and received supervision by the revolutionary masses to such an extent? What decides the nature of a leading organ is the line it carries out and the class interests it reflects, not the form it takes. Democracy has class character. The revolutionary organ of power—including its revolutionary cadres, old and new, from various fields of work—which is created in the revolutionary movement by following a thoroughgoing mass line, conforms better to proletarian democracy and democratic centralism, and reflects the interests of the proletariat and the working

people in a much more deep-going way than those organs of power produced in the past only by means of elections. This experience should also be drawn upon in regard to Party life.

Engels said: "A revolution is certainly the most authoritarian thing there is." The process of revolution is the process of getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. The establishment of the provincial, municipal and autonomous-regional revolutionary committees under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, has proclaimed the recapture by the proletariat of all the power which was usurped by China's Khrushchov and his agents in various localities, and has proclaimed their loss of all posts in the Party and government, finance and culture. This is self-evident and has long been an objective fact. The great proletarian cultural revolution long ago swept China's Khrushchov, this renegade, traitor and scab, on to the garbage heap of history. He was long ago deprived by the revolution of all power and positions both within the Party and outside it.

Getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh in the ranks of revolutionary cadres is a constant process accompanying the continuous development of the revolution. Whether or not a cadre can stand firmly and consistently on the proletarian revolutionary line must be tested in protracted class struggle. This is also true of the cadres who have just begun to work. Such new cadres must take particular care not to separate themselves from the working people. Nevertheless, we must not be afraid of using cadres boldly on the ground that they might make mistakes. The labouring masses promote them to leading posts and will also constantly educate and help them and, when necessary, will dismiss them.

We must expel counter-revolutionaries and exploiting-class elements from the Party; admit into the Party outstanding proletarian revolutionary rebels; select to leading Party organs at all levels those Communist Party members who faithfully carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are full of vigour; rely closely on the revolutionary masses; send cadres to do manual work regularly so that they can work at both higher and lower levels, both serve as "officials" and remain one of the common people, and make this a regular system. In this way, we will be able to carry out in an all-round way Chairman Mao's instruction: Get rid of the stale and take in the fresh and be able to smash all types of counter-attacks and last-ditch struggles by revisionism. Under the leadership of our great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party—the vanguard of the proletariat of China—will lead the proletariat and the revolutionary people throughout the country with even greater vigour in defeating all reactionaries both at home and abroad, systematically dig out the roots of revisionism and victoriously accomplish the great historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Diabolical Social-Imperialist Face of the Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique

— Soviet Revisionists Cooked Up Treaty for Long-Term Military Occupation of Czechoslovakia

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique has recently forced the Czechoslovak revisionist clique to sign the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty — a traitorous treaty concerning the "terms for the temporary stationing of Soviet troops on the territory of Czechoslovakia." This is a vain attempt on the part of the Moscow revisionists to "legalize" their long-term military occupation of Czechoslovakia and to create a legal pretext for their permanent occupation of Czechoslovakia by armed force and their enslavement of the Czechoslovak people. This is another dirty deal the Soviet revisionist clique has made with the Czechoslovak revisionists at a time when it finds itself frustrated in its attempts to subjugate the Czechoslovak people by the use of hundreds of thousands of troops following its armed occupation of the country last August. This has further revealed the diabolical face of social-imperialism and the feeble, paper-tiger nature characteristic of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

In the first half of October, the Soviet revisionist clique twice summoned Dubcek, Cernik and other Czechoslovak revisionist chieftains to Moscow where the two sides held "negotiations" on the conclusion of the treaty which subsequently was signed in Prague on October 16. The organs concerned in both countries adopted a high-speed "streamlined method of work" to hasten the completion of all procedures for ratifying the treaty on October 18. Notes were exchanged on the same night, and it was declared that the treaty went into effect immediately.

The Soviet revisionist clique had declared again and again that it was the "abnormal" situation in Czechoslovakia that had called for its occupation of that country by armed force. Besides, an "agreement" reached between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia during their first round of talks in Moscow at the end of August clearly stated that the occupation troops of the Soviet revisionists would withdraw from Czechoslovak territory when the situation there returned to normal. The recent treaty signed in Prague also stated that it was concluded in accordance with the agreement reached in Moscow. But, instead of making any reference to the question of withdrawing their troops from Czechoslovakia "as the situation returns to normal," the Soviet revisionists brought up the question of "ensuring the security" of the so-called "socialist community" under their control "against the increasing re-

vanchist strivings of the West German militarist forces" as a pretext for their occupation troops hanging on in Czechoslovakia. The treaty contains a phrase about the "temporary" stationing of Soviet troops, but this is camouflage. It does not define how long "temporary" means. Nor does it indicate when the "security" of what the Soviet revisionists call the "socialist community" no longer needs "defending." Instead, the traitorous treaty stipulates that it shall remain in force as long as the Soviet revisionists' troops are stationed on Czechoslovak territory. This means in fact that the military occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists' troops will be indefinitely prolonged.

The treaty provides that the Soviet revisionists' occupation troops, persons serving with them and wives and children and other close relatives of Soviet military personnel can travel freely in Czechoslovakia by any means of transportation and can stay in the country for any length of time without passports and visas and that they are exempt from customs and border inspections. Czechoslovakia has to designate areas to be put at the disposal of Soviet troops. The Czechoslovak authorities have no right to intervene in criminal cases involving the Soviet revisionists' servicemen in these areas. According to these provisions, the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops can run wild and do what they please on the ground and in the air space of Czechoslovakia, just as the U.S. imperialists ride roughshod in south Vietnam.

The treaty also stipulates that no Czechoslovakian is allowed to resist the Soviet revisionist troops' fascist occupation. Whoever opposes the Soviet aggressor troops will "bear the same responsibility" as that for opposing the armed forces of Czechoslovakia and will be ruthlessly suppressed. The Czechoslovak authorities have the responsibility to "compensate" for "damage" caused by Czechoslovakians to Soviet troops and their families in "actions" against the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops.

The treaty unscrupulously tramples on Czechoslovak sovereignty and reduces the country to a virtual vassalage of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Yet in the treaty the Soviet revisionists shamelessly quibble that they do not "violate the sovereignty" of Czechoslovakia. The Soviet revisionists have put Czechoslovakia under long-term military occupation, committing all kinds of evil, suppressing the people and

taking a direct part in the domestic affairs of the country. Still in the treaty they talk nonsense about "non-interference" in the "internal affairs" of Czechoslovakia. What difference is there between these gangster acts of the Soviet revisionists and those of Japanese imperialism which, while committing barbarous aggression against China, glibly talked about "goodwill," "co-operation" and "co-prosperity" in those days?

This treaty cooked up by the Soviet revisionists has not only further revealed the diabolic features of the Soviet revisionists as social-imperialists, but has also more clearly shown up their feebleness as paper tigers.

When the Soviet revisionists openly hurled their troops into Czechoslovakia on August 20, they believed they could manipulate things as they pleased. Contrary to their expectations, their aggression drove the Czechoslovak people to resistance. It met with opposition from the Soviet people and condemnation by the revolutionary people the world over. Like rats scurrying across the street with everyone yelling "Kill them!" the Soviet revisionist clique, as never before, landed itself in isolation, and utter confusion reigned within the revisionist bloc. In order to "stabilize" the situation in Czechoslovakia rapidly, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique forced the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique at bayonet point into a dirty deal in Moscow in late August and dished up a "Communiqué on the Soviet-Czechoslovak Talks." In this transaction, the Soviet revisionists connived at the Dubcek clique's remaining in power in exchange for controlling the Czechoslovak revisionists. This move was aimed at swiftly stamping out the Czechoslovak people's heroic struggle and patching up the disintegrating revisionist bloc.

But this manoeuvre of the Soviet revisionists again fell through. The release of the "communiqué on the talks" immediately aroused the Czechoslovak people to still greater indignation. In defiance of repression by the Soviet revisionists' troops, the broad masses of the revolutionary people courageously carried out various forms of struggle. Demonstrations were held in different parts of Czechoslovakia against the Soviet revisionists' military occupation, and there were even armed attacks on the aggressor troops. The people refused to provide the Soviet revisionists' troops with food. Workers refused to build an exhibition hall for the Soviet revisionists and hotel staffs stayed away because the Soviet troops had moved into their hotels. Many took the solemn oath: "Liberty or death."

Threatened by the bayonets of the Soviet revisionists, the Czechoslovak revisionist clique went further in its shameless betrayal of the Czechoslovak people. It meticulously carried out the "communiqué on the talks" and repeatedly urged the Czechoslovak people to yield to the Soviet revisionists. At the same time, under strong pressure from the Czechoslovak people's resistance and in order to maintain its own ruling position, the Czechoslovak revisionist clique put up some resistance to certain dictates of the Soviet

revisionists. Though they made use of it, the Soviet revisionists did not feel too sure of the Dubcek clique. Therefore, they racked their brains to rig up a new cast of more obedient puppets. The struggle in this regard, open and secret, between the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionists has never ceased for a minute.

All facts indicate that this treaty concluded between the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionists is meant to meet the needs of U.S.-Soviet collusion in redividing the world and intensifying their global counter-revolutionary collaboration. Recently, the Soviet revisionists have made many more important sell-outs to U.S. imperialism in exchange for U.S. acquiescence in their acts of aggression in Czechoslovakia. A large number of diplomatic officials have been sent to the Western countries by the Soviet revisionists who humbly reassured U.S. imperialism that they had no intention of making any change in the spheres of influence about which there was previous understanding between them. They repeatedly gave their word to U.S. imperialism that they would continue their policy of "coexistence" with it. In regard to Vietnam and the Middle East, the Soviet revisionists have time and again won the praise of U.S. imperialism for services actively rendered. In a recent report on the Vietnam-U.S. "Paris talks," UPI disclosed that U.S. officials "were optimistic that an agreement could be achieved in the near future." The report said that their optimism stemmed from the fact that the Soviet Union "has played a part" in this respect. In another report, the same news agency revealed that "with the active encouragement of the Soviet Union," "important progress might be made" on the Middle East issue. In order to curry favour with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists have recently made another deal with it over the Berlin question. The *New York Times* disclosed that Soviet revisionist Foreign Minister Gromyko had obsequiously assured U.S. Secretary of State Rusk that "there would be no East European threat" to West Berlin.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**I t is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory.**" Instead of saving the Soviet revisionists from their plight, the traitorous treaty which the Czechoslovak revisionists were forced to sign with the Soviet revisionists will only serve as another excellent negative example in educating the Czechoslovak people, like those steps taken one after another by the Soviet revisionists after their armed occupation of Czechoslovakia. This treaty, which has once again fanned the flames of fury among the Czechoslovak people, is playing its part in rousing them to further resistance against Soviet revisionism.

It was reported that as soon as the treaty was signed, the revolutionary masses in one area of Czechoslovakia alone issued hundreds of protest letters.

Quite a lot of people have seen through the deception of what the Soviet revisionists call the "temporary stationing" of Soviet troops. They pointed out that it is nothing but long-term Soviet military occupation. The treaty is simply aimed at "legalizing" the Soviet revisionist occupation, they said. When the news of the treaty ratification by the Czechoslovak National Assembly was disclosed, some 1,000 people massed outside the National Assembly building shouted wrathfully: "Shame! Shame!" Some people said: "We have been sold out and betrayed once more." They condemned the Czechoslovak revisionist clique for "capitulating to and collaborating with the enemy." The angry masses held demonstrations. Some workers

commented: "Pressured by the Soviet revisionists, the revisionist Dubcek clique has betrayed the Czechoslovak people. We have seen their true features clearly. We workers want revolution. We will certainly re-take political power and hold it in our own hands again." "Comrade Mao Tse-tung long ago told us that at present revisionism is the major danger and facts have fully proved that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's prediction is brilliant and correct." The Czechoslovak people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will surely heighten their awakening, wipe out such pests as the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionists and rebuild a new, socialist Czechoslovakia.

(*Hsinhua news commentary, Oct. 21.*)

The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

A Leaflet Issued by the "Stalin Group" In the Soviet Union

The "Stalin Group" in the Soviet Union recently issued a leaflet entitled "Take the Road of Stalin." It calls on the proletariat and other working people in the Soviet Union to rise up to overthrow the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The leaflet reads as follows: — Ed.

EVERYBODY can see the profound changes that have taken place in our country in the last 15 years, the years under the rule of the Khrushchov-Brezhnev upper-strata clique. However, not everybody can see the real content of these changes. The nature of political power in the Soviet Union has changed, and so have the country's politics, ideology and economy. The obvious consequences of these changes are the split in

the communist movement, the isolation of the Soviet Union, the complete loss of its prestige, and the grave situation in the country. But the Khrushchov-Brezhnev regime is trying to cover up its bankruptcy by the demagogic of its politicians and by trumpeting about non-existing victories and successes. The discontent and pressure of the workers and peasants have forced the upper-strata ruling clique to hand out some sops to the labouring people so as to maintain its shaky position

and to preserve its privileges and luxuries at the expense of the workers and peasants.

Comrades! Get to the Root of the Matter! Do Not Be Deceived by Brezhnev's Empty Talk And by Kosygin's Sops!

The fundamental result of the activities of the Khrushchov-Brezhnev regime in its 15 years of existence is the creation of the exploiting ruling clique which represents the interests of the bourgeoisie and is based on the merging of the upper strata of the intelligentsia and the intelligentsia who inherited their status with the top persons in the Party and government organizations who are divorced from the people. This arrogant stratum has become rich at the expense of the working class, but it puts on a false front as though it were struggling for the interests of the working class. For those who are really fighting for the interests of the working class, there is no need to enjoy privileges and luxuries by plundering the workers and peasants. The upper-strata ruling clique has long stopped serving the people; it has turned into a tumour on the body of the people and is throttling them.

Workers! Fight Against All Privileges! Fight Against Exploitation by the Ruling Group, the Group of New Bourgeois "Masters"!

The ruling clique is actively encouraging the spread of bourgeois ideology and culture. This is necessary not only for indulging in its own pleasures but, above all, in order to "remould" the ideology of the workers and peasants so as to kill the revolutionary spirit of the working class, thereby "adapting" the working class for effective use by the ruling clique in its own clique's interest. The ruling clique is using the intelligentsia to spread the corrosive ideology of bourgeois-pharisaic individualism, egoism and sexuality. Large numbers of intellectuals are following their "vanguard," that is, the bourgeois exploiting clique in power, and are constantly replenishing this clique. The intelligentsia is today the soil for the emergence of opportunism and bourgeois degeneration. It is the firm base and the sole reliable prop of the ruling clique. This is the reason why instead of instilling proletarian class consciousness into the intellectuals, the revisionist ruling clique is doing its best to "raise" the working class to the ideological level of the bourgeois intellectuals, whose ideology is closely linked with bourgeois ideology. Therefore, our slogan is:

Uproot the Ideology of Bourgeois Intellectuals, Instil the Ideology of the Proletariat!

The revisionist ruling clique does its utmost to instill into the minds of the workers the idea that the interests of the workers seem to lie outside politics, that the workers have nothing to do with politics, that for the workers the main thing is personal happiness, and that politics is allegedly something that concerns those who are on top but not the masses of the workers. This line, which is known as Khrushchov-Brezhnev economism, is a means of negating the political role

of the working class, a means for putting into practice the politics of this clique, the kind of politics that has nothing in common with proletarian politics. The working class is a tremendous revolutionary force. It is precisely the working class which is feared by chieftains Khrushchov, Brezhnev and company who have lost the last shreds of proletarian revolutionary spirit, class character and internationalism.

It Is the Glorious Task of the Working Class to Seize the Political Steering Wheel From the Hands of This Clique.

The exploiting clique and the strata around it most of all fear even the mention of support and assistance for and defence of the world revolution. This is because the strengthening of assistance and support for the world revolutionary movement would mean that they would have to give up their own privileges. This clique is not interested in repulsing imperialist aggression, putting an end to the export of counter-revolution and supporting the armed struggle of the peoples for liberation; instead, it pursues a policy of making "peaceful" compromises and concessions with imperialism. This capitulationist policy towards imperialism has turned the Soviet Union into an obstacle to world revolution.

Down With This Clique's Policy of Capitulation and Retreat! Long Live the Proletarian Policy of Revolutionary Offensive!

Every political power has its own class nature. The Khrushchov-Brezhnev upper-strata clique has actually liquidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union and "legalized" this liquidation, thereby substituting the dictatorship of the bourgeois degenerates' clique for the political power of the working class. The only form of political power which counterposes the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Down With the Dictatorship of the Bourgeois Degenerates' Clique! Plunge Into the Battle to Re-establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in the Soviet Union!

This ruling clique is characterized by its strenuous efforts to conceal its dirty deals from the people and cover them up with the name of Lenin. For 15 years, this clique has harped on the name of Lenin and besmirched it. It is clear enough that the line of this ruling clique has nothing in common with Leninism.

Be Good at Distinguishing Genuine Leninists From Those Who Camouflage Themselves With Lenin's Name! Boldly Expose the Betrayal of the Revisionist Ruling Clique — the Clique of Degenerates!

While hiding themselves behind Lenin's name, the upper-strata clique in authority is vilifying the great Leninist J.V. Stalin. This malicious vilification is in itself not the real aim of the clique. Discrediting Stalin is a convenient pretext for revising Stalin's revolu-

tionary line and replacing it with a capitulationist policy, with bourgeois ideology and with an exploiters' economy — this is the real aim of this clique.

For the Smashing of Khrushchov-Brezhnev Revisionism! For the Restoration of Stalin's Spirit, Stalin's Cause and Stalin's Glory!

The modern revisionists — the bourgeois degenerates in the Soviet Union — heap dirty slanders on the Chinese Communist Party and its leaders; they support the pro-Khrushchov opposition to the revolutionary line of the Chinese Communist Party; and they try to stir up a civil war in China.

Hands Off People's China!

The upper-strata Brezhnev clique hypocritically declares that it wants "the unity of all the revolu-

tionary forces," while in effect it is excluding all the genuine revolutionary forces from this "unity." It is quite clear that the Brezhnev elements are working for unity around their capitulationist line, and they try to compel the revolutionary forces to abandon their struggle against imperialism and to convert them from forces fighting against imperialism into forces that "peacefully coexist" with imperialism.

Fight Against the Hegemony of Revisionism, Fight for the Hegemony of Marxism! For the Carrying Out of Revolution All Over the World! Proletarians of All Countries, Unite Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism! Proletarians and Oppressed People of the World, Unite in the Revolutionary Struggle Against Imperialism!

("Hongqi," No. 4, 1968)

Reports by Western News Agencies

Vietnam-U.S. "Paris Talks" Enter "Delicate Stage"

THE "Paris talks" between Vietnam and the United States began officially on May 13. Up to now, Vietnam and the United States have held 26 official meetings.

According to recent reports by the U.S. and other Western news agencies and press, U.S. imperialist chieftain Johnson is preparing to come up with a big plot and fraud of "halting all bombings" of north Vietnam.

U.P.I. reported from Paris that the Paris talks have "entered a delicate stage." There are "growing indications" that there might be a "breakthrough in the deadlocked Paris talks." "Such a breakthrough could come in the form of a total U.S. bombing halt." A Reuter report from Paris said that "the emphasis [of the Paris talks] was shifting from the big military question — Hanoi's demand for an end to U.S. bombing of its territory — to the political arena."

In a Washington dispatch, A.P. correspondent John Hightower reported that the United States had pushed a "package plan" at the "Paris talks." According to this "package plan," the United States urged north Vietnam to exercise "some restraint" in military actions. U.P.I. correspondent Stewart Hensley reported that the United States had secretly put forward in Paris a "three point formula" for a "complete halt in bombing." The "formula" involved withdrawal of north Vietnamese forces from the demilitarized zone, an "end" to all "terrorism and attacks on south Vietnamese cities" and agreement

"to admit the Saigon government to expanded peace talks."

An October 16 A.P. report from Saigon said that on that day Bunker, U.S. "ambassador" to south Vietnam, and Nguyen Van Thieu, the chieftain of the south Vietnam puppet clique, "held three hurried meetings." The report said: "A government source told reporters to be on the alert for a possible simultaneous statement issued in Washington and Saigon on the bombing question." An A.F.P. report from Saigon said: "Reports that the United States is prepared to call a complete halt to bombings of north Vietnam spread like wildfire through Saigon," following a visit by Bunker to Nguyen Van Thieu.

A.F.P. reported that such a move by Johnson "would bring large numbers of hesitant Democrat voters into the Humphrey camp."

U.P.I. correspondent Hensley said that the Soviet Union "has played a part in attempting to bring the two sides closer together" and it has "advised Hanoi that it could not realistically expect a bombing halt under Johnson's or any succeeding administration without some concessions from north Vietnam."

These reports by Western news agencies remain to be confirmed by further developments in the situation.

(October 19)

Peking Review, No. 43

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Workers' Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Teams in Colleges and Schools

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of workers, with industrial workers as the main body and with the participation of People's Liberation Army men, first entered Peking's Tsinghua University on July 27 this year. Since then, in various places, mighty armies of industrial workers have either entered or are about to enter the universities and colleges, middle and primary schools, the departments of the superstructure such as literature and art, journalism and publishing, and all the units where struggle-criticism-transformation has not been carried out well.

Thus, China's working class has heroically stepped on to the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all parts of the superstructure. This is a great event of the 1960s and a great creative undertaking in the history of proletarian revolution. This is an important development of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao. It marks the beginning of a great new era in which China's proletariat will transform, according to its own outlook, the colleges and schools and all the spheres and departments of the superstructure that do not conform with the socialist economic base and will exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. It will certainly exert a tremendous influence in the political, economic and cultural fields of China and bring about enormous changes there.

Though only a short period of time has elapsed, this influence and these changes have already begun to manifest themselves clearly. — Ed.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Educate the Masses of Teachers and Students

WITH boundless proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, the workers' propaganda team assigned to Tsinghua University perseveres in disseminating Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, relays as quickly as possible every battle order from the proletarian headquarters, and uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to re-educate the masses of young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary teachers and students. The team used broadcasts, big-character posters, forums and chats to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. It has formed around 100 groups to go among the teachers and students in all the classes and dormitories, build close contacts with them, and do deep-going propaganda and educational work on an extensive scale. These efforts are well received by the teachers and students. Many of them take the initiative in going to the workers to discuss problems and tell them about the situation in

the university, thereby relying on the leadership of the working class.

The two big conflicting organizations in the university have now formed a revolutionary great alliance. After bringing about this great alliance, the workers' propaganda team, following Chairman Mao's teaching on running study classes, immediately organized the members of the two organizations to run joint Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes everywhere. Such classes can now be found in every one of Tsinghua's classes and units. Here the participants fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism, denounce the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education pushed by China's Khrushchov, repudiate the reactionary bourgeois theory of "many centres," and expose the handful of class enemies who incited one section of the masses to fight against another and tried to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution. This has strengthened the proletarian political leadership of the working class in the university, mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of teachers and students, enhanced their unity and solved many problems. For example

in the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class of a class of the Department of Automatic Control, some teachers at the start could not fully grasp the significance of Chairman Mao's instructions on consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and "doing more self-criticism," because they were still influenced by the "mountain-stronghold" mentality, individualism and sectarianism. Drawing on their personal experience, veteran workers of the Peking Transformer Works told this class how their plant split into two groups because of the influence of the bourgeois reactionary line, how they later formed a great alliance according to Chairman Mao's instructions, how, in front of each other's group, they criticized their bourgeois partisanship and finally got united against the common enemy. The teachers and students of the study class were deeply moved. Some immediately criticized themselves for not studying Chairman Mao's instructions well and declared that they would follow the example of the workers and examine their own bourgeois partisanship. In this way, the revolutionary great alliance in this class was soon consolidated.

The propaganda team in the university has a profound understanding of the fact that the proletarian policies advanced by Chairman Mao are powerful weapons for mobilizing the positive factor of the masses of revolutionary teachers and students. Only by conscientiously implementing these policies can the majority of the latter be truly united and the masses of revolutionary intellectuals be led forward quickly to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Since they entered the university, members of the propaganda team have given active support to the revolutionary proposals coming from the teachers and students. They eat, live, do manual labour and study together with the revolutionary teachers and students and give them ideological help. They have fully affirmed the positive role played by the university's young Red Guard fighters in the great cultural revolution movement and the great contributions they made to the revolution. They have also given warm and patient help and education to individual young Red Guard fighters who made certain mistakes. The young revolutionary fighters have thus received a living education in class struggle and their class feeling of profound love for Chairman Mao has been further stimulated. They have also enhanced their consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines.

The propaganda team's use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry out proletarian re-education of the masses of teachers and students has been a tremendous inspiration to them. In the past two months and more, big

changes have taken place in Tsinghua University. Revolutionary teachers and students are determined to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, and under the leadership of the working class firmly take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, fulfil the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously in their university and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in education.

Firmly Grasping Class Education

THE Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of workers assigned to Hangchow University in Chekiang Province makes class education a main course in re-educating intellectuals. Veteran workers in the team hold meetings with the revolutionary students and teachers in which they recount their own experience of suffering in the old society and speak of their happiness since liberation. In this way they help to heighten the latter's level of class consciousness and their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. This has given a powerful impetus to the educational revolution in the university.

In early September, the propaganda team discovered a large, dusty bundle in a garbage can. In it were clothes, socks, work-gloves and other items of clothing, 27 pieces in all. Looking into the matter they found that it had been thrown there by Little Lo, a Foreign Languages Department student from a family of working people, who had just graduated.

This bundle became the object of serious discussion among the workers. Why was it that Little Lo thought



Members of the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team in Tsinghua University discuss Chairman Mao's latest instructions with revolutionary students and teachers.

nothing of wearing these clothes when she entered the university, but threw them away now she was leaving? Deeply pained, they said: "She has thrown away not just clothes, but the fine qualities of the labouring people!" "It is China's Khrushchov's revisionist educational line that has poisoned young people like her and made her forget the past! We of the working class must lead them back to the broad revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao!"

The propaganda team decided to use this as a typical example through which to give class education to the whole school. They displayed this bundle of clothes at an exhibition which was a wrathful indictment of the heinous crimes caused by the revisionist educational line pushed by China's Khrushchov. The whole university went to see the exhibition.

Then the propaganda team called a number of meetings to "recall past bitterness," in which, in order to give class education to the students and teachers of the whole university, 21 veteran workers went up to the platform to tell of their past sufferings and their present happiness.

Ting Huan-chang, an old worker with dozens of years of working life behind him, made a special journey home to bring back to the university the rags full of patches which for many long years in the old society had been his only clothing. He also hunted up some wild vegetables of the kind he used to eat, and with tears in his eyes denounced the old society's persecution of the labouring people. With great emotion, he then told everyone present how Chairman Mao had saved him from this pit of misery and given him a happy life. Listening to him, the young Red Guard fighters, revolutionary students and teachers were moved to tears. Many Red Guards from worker or poor or lower-middle peasant families also went up to the platform to denounce China's Khrushchov for his revisionist educational line and its poisonous effects on them. They also examined themselves for the changes in their ideology after entering university, how they had gradually forgotten the labouring people, and how they had not lived up to the expectations of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. The urgent desire of the young revolutionary fighters to remould their world outlook was thus heightened even more and they feel deeply that the working class is the best teacher sent them by Chairman Mao.

By recalling the bitter life of the past and contrasting it with the happiness of the new society and making self-examinations of their class stand, the masses of students and teachers came to hate the old society and love the new society even more, and to have a greater hatred for China's Khrushchov and his revisionist educational line and a greater love for our great leader Chairman Mao and his proletarian educational line. They pledge never to forget the past sufferings of the labouring classes, to resolutely accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution.

The worker comrades also went three times to see Little Lo at her home. They brought her all her cast-away clothes washed clean and helped her to study and understand better Chairman Mao's latest instructions on giving intellectuals re-education. Together they recalled past bitterness and spoke of the present happiness, and together they studied Chairman Mao's teachings. All this was a profound education to Little Lo. She has now made up her mind to go and take part in manual work on a farm and be an ordinary labourer and thoroughly transform her old ideology.

By energetically grasping class education, the workers' propaganda team has powerfully promoted struggle-criticism-transformation in the university. The revolutionary students and teachers there are determined to carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end under the leadership of the working class.

Learning From the Fine Qualities of the Working Class

A VIGOROUS revolutionary atmosphere prevails in the colleges, universities, middle and primary schools since the arrival there of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of workers. Young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary students and teachers are eagerly studying Chairman Mao's works together with the workers, and together with them criticize and repudiate the revisionist educational line. Through this direct contact with the workers, they have learnt from the fine qualities of the proletariat and this has stimulated their revolutionary sentiments.

After going into the Shanghai Institute of Finance and Economy, the propaganda team members of the Shanghai Bicycle Works took the advice of their old fellow workers: they led the students and teachers to do productive manual work in the bicycle plant. Each time they took a group of 200 students and teachers and worked with them for about a week each month. During this time they also took part in the plant's struggle-criticism-transformation activities.

The revolutionary students and teachers appreciate this as valuable "re-education." In the plant, they have witnessed the workers' boundless loyalty in following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, they have seen the workers' boundless enthusiasm in production, and the great victories the latter have won by using Mao Tse-tung's thought to manage the plant and thoroughly smash the revisionist line in running enterprises. They have also seen the workers' thorough-going revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible wisdom. All this has given them a clearer understanding of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything." So, with the

workers leading struggle-criticism-transformation in their institute, the students and teachers are full of confidence in victory.

They say: "The workers are really good teachers! We must carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end under the leadership of the working class!"

By the example of their own actions, the workers' propaganda team members who went to the Chungshan Medical College in Kwangchow, south China, transformed the ideas of those students who looked down upon manual labour and the workers and peasants.

Living in the college, team members attended to all the chores of daily life themselves. They cleaned their rooms and lavatories. They went to do manual work with the workers in the kitchen and the garage and with the clinic staff. They took the initiative in doing any work anywhere. In the college, they posted many Chairman Mao portraits and his quotations, and revolutionized the look of the campus. The college's whole political atmosphere was swiftly changed.

The revolutionary students and teachers were deeply moved. Some said: "We are medical students, yet we pay no attention to the work of hygiene. We should be ashamed to have the workers doing the cleaning for us." Some students put up big-character posters examining their style of life of pampered youngsters described by the phrase: "When the clothes are made ready for me, I put them on; when the food is served, I open my mouth." They expressed their determination to learn from the working class, to take part enthusiastically in manual labour in order to thoroughly transform their bourgeois ideas of looking down upon manual labour and the workers and peasants. Many students of the graduating classes became firmer in their determination to work in the countryside, to go among the poor and lower-middle peasants and thoroughly remould their bourgeois world outlook in order to serve the labouring people better.

One student put it well: "We want to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, that is, as Chairman Mao has pointed out, be workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. In this respect, the working class is our best teacher!"

Under the Leadership of the Working Class

The Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works Forges Ahead in Production

SINCE the beginning of the third quarter of this year, the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works has chalked up new output records for all its major products. The daily output of converter steel, electric furnace steel and cast steel products has risen by 80, 95 and 247 per cent respectively, compared with the first half of this year. The daily output of other major products has increased from 30 to 50 per cent.

The new look in production at this plant in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, is a typical example of the new nationwide upsurge in production brought about at a time when the present great proletarian cultural revolution has entered the stage of seizing all-round victory. This new nationwide achievement in production is the result of the working class, guided by Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, playing to the full its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. It comes from the immense emancipation of the productive forces following the working class' fierce blows directed in the

course of exercising leadership over struggle-criticism-transformation in all units, against all parts of the superstructure which do not conform with the socialist economic base and against the old ideology.

Changing Rules and Regulations

This plant was a key unit under the control of Chen Pi-hsien and Tsao Ti-chiu, agents of China's Khrushchev in Shanghai. Many revisionist rules and regulations which seriously hampered the development of the productive forces were first tried out here. For instance, the making of stainless steel in electric furnaces uses ordinary techniques, but the capitalist roaders had no faith in the mass of workers; they only trusted the "experts" and "authorities." They laid it down that no such steel should be made in the absence of technicians, on night shifts, on Sundays, and in new and old furnaces. After the proletarian revolutionaries took power, these old rules and regulations were thrown out. Now such steel is made every day and on every shift.

In the past, an electric furnace could only make five or six heats of stainless steel during the period between overhauls and rejects were of frequent occurrence; now such a furnace can make 50 to 60 heats of this steel, all of high quality, between overhauls.

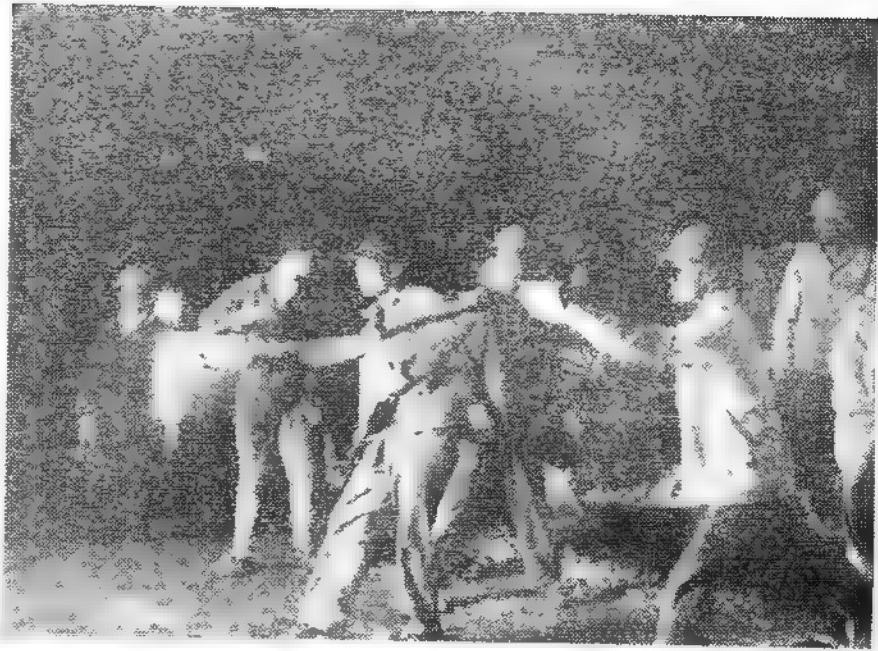
During the time when the plant was controlled by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, it set up an unwieldy administrative structure. The plant's old Party committee and administration had 30 sections. A single production figure had to be recorded by six sections. When a production workshop wanted a figure changed, it had to talk things over with all the six sections.

The so-called technical check-up system was most deeply hated. Numerous technical supervisors in every workshop were specially charged with superintending whether or not the workers were keeping to the technological and operational regulations laid down by the reactionary bourgeois "authorities." When the workers improved the technological process, the products they turned out, even though fully up to standard, were labelled "rejects" because operational regulations had been violated.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings on "simplifying the administrative structure, changing irrational rules and regulations and sending office workers to the workshops," the plant's revolutionary committee mobilized the mass of workers and relied on them for a drastic reform of the management set up. As a result, some sections were closed or merged and 85 per cent of the office workers were sent to the workshops. At the same time, some outstanding workers were selected to work in the sections. Now representatives of the workers account for 65 per cent of the leading members of the revolutionary committees of the plant and its workshops. In the past, only heads of workshops and sections attended production meetings called by the plant administration. The workers were excluded. Now it has been laid down that the workers' representatives must participate in such meetings and the opinions of the mass of workers must be heard. In this way, working-class leadership is brought into full play.

Breaking Through the Force of Habit

For a long time in the past, the old Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works had a so-called "law of production" which was considered hard to change. This was: slow speed work in the first quarter; taking things easy in the second quarter; striving for a steady advance in



Workers of the steel casting workshop of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works in the battle for production at their steel-smelting furnace.

the third quarter and fighting tooth and nail in the fourth quarter.

At a discussion meeting of the revolutionary committee of the No. 2 converter shop, some workers' representatives proposed to break away from its old practice of securing a steady daily output of 1,300 tons in the hot months; others even wanted to break the record of 1,835 tons a day set at the beginning of last year when power was being seized from the capitalist roaders in the Party. But those people who were deeply influenced by old habits lacked confidence that these things could be done. They said that there was no precedent for them.

But the workers meant business. Before portraits of Chairman Mao, the workers of the various workshops pledged themselves to grasp revolution and promote production, fight high temperatures and win high outputs, topple conventions and break new ground so as to prove in action their loyalty to Chairman Mao. After studying Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's elaboration of the thesis that the factors of man and polities are primary among the various factors in combat effectiveness, they further freed themselves from the shackles of old ideas, and a battle to win high outputs in the hot months was set vigorously afoot throughout the plant.

The leading members of the plant's revolutionary committee appeared with a brand-new look among the workers. Wearing safety helmets and overalls, they fought shoulder to shoulder with the masses. They went to direct the battle wherever there were difficulties. They joined their worker comrades in studying and solving problems wherever these arose.

Chairman Mao says: "Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." This has been fully borne out by facts. Production in the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works soared without the addition of a single piece of equipment or of a single man. In the No. 2 converter shop, daily output in late July was 38 per cent higher than in the first six months of this year, and it went on rising sharply to reach a new level of 80 per cent. Daily output of cast steel products rose by a still bigger margin. It jumped to 149 and then to 247 per cent. Every workshop has bettered its daily output record.

"The Lowly Are Most Intelligent"

With iron-clad facts the working class of this plant has refuted the reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities," overthrown their bourgeois dictatorship over the working class in the fields of production and science and technology and smashed the revisionist philosophy of "going-slow." This has stimulated the revolutionary initiative of the masses of workers.

A reconstruction of the open-hearth furnace shop has been a major project of the plant in recent years. In order to complete this project ahead of schedule and resume production at an early date, the key lay in shifting the position of two huge chimney stacks. Standing 55 metres high and weighing 230 tons a piece, one had to be moved 30 metres and the other 41 metres. Past practice prescribed that they should be dismantled and rebuilt or laid down horizontally and moved to their new sites for re-erection. Though either of these methods ensured success, they would take more than 50 days to carry through and use up a great deal of manpower and material. Some engineers and technicians consulted many books and data, but failed to discover a better method.

Hearing about this, and after repeated studies based on their own practical experience, the master workers of the lifting section of the mechanical and electrical workshop put forward a bold new plan for a "perpendicular move." According to this plan, the stacks would be moved safely in a perpendicular position to their new sites and foundations. When this plan was made public, some engineering and technical personnel shook their heads, saying that it was devoid of any theoretical basis. Others were sceptical about it.

Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching "Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind," the worker comrades declared resolutely: "We of the working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought must create even what is not written about in books!" The leading members of the plant's revolutionary committee and the P.L.A. men helping the Left in the plant gave their full support to the revolutionary creative efforts of the workers. They approved the new plan and to-

gether with them carefully examined all the preparatory work. They joined the master workers taking part in the battle in a study of quotations from Chairman Mao and carried out mobilization work before the battle. Finally, the two chimneys were successfully moved perpendicularly to their positions in eight and five hours respectively, thus achieving a miracle rarely seen in the history of lifting work and creating the important condition for repairing the open-hearth furnace ahead of schedule.

To mark this victory, the masses of workers held a celebration meeting and repudiated the plant's bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" on the spot. With deep emotion, the master workers said: "By relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought and the wisdom and strength of the workers, we can perform every miracle! To hell with your philosophies of 'worshipping everything foreign' and 'going-slow'!"

Re-Educating Technical Personnel

Following Chairman Mao's latest instruction on the workers, peasants and soldiers re-educating intellectuals, the working class of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works puts the technical personnel under its direct leadership and re-educate them through the practice of class struggle and the struggle for production. While giving re-education to the technical personnel, it guides them to play an active part in production.

When one technician was assigned to work on a shift and learn from an apprentice electrician how to operate a switchboard, she was upset and ashamed. The workers, however, saw matters in quite a different light. They regarded this as a very gratifying assignment and the first step to be taken by intellectuals to integrate themselves with the workers. With warmth and sincerity, they educated her and taught her how to do the work. Once this technician got into close touch with reality, she realized how ignorant she was and that the apprentice whom she used to look down upon was much more competent than herself in productive work. She came to see that what was really unbecoming was not being an "apprentice of an apprentice," but her intellectual's airs. Her attitude began to change following the change in her ideology. A modest student, she joined the workers conscientiously in the technical revolution and achieved good results.

The working class of this plant has rallied the vast majority of the technicians around itself. By closely integrating themselves with the workers, not a few technicians have contributed to introducing several major technical innovations.

The successful "perpendicular move" of the two chimney stacks was precisely the fruit of a close combination of technicians and workers. When some people said that the plan for the "perpendicular move" was "devoid of any theoretical basis" and claimed responsibility, "Who will be held responsible if an accident occurs?",

a technician stepped forward and firmly replied: "I'll be responsible! The practical experience of the workers is the most reliable theoretical basis!" Thus technician actively co-operated with the workers in making experiments with models and combining a revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach to put the plan on a completely reliable basis. Acting as deputy director of the project, he fought alongside the workers on the construction site and was warmly praised by them.

In China together with the workers, the revolutionaries technicians have succeeded after some experiments in making three successive heats of extra-low-carbon stainless steel up to advanced world standards. They have also successfully improved the technological process of making electric-furnace steel. By reducing it from three to two stages they have nearly doubled output while clipping two hours off the time needed to make a heat of steel.

Unprecedentedly Excellent Situation in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

NINETEEN years have elapsed since the founding of the People's Republic of China - our great motherland. The people throughout the nation are filled with militant enthusiasm and triumphant joy as the great proletarian cultural revolution approaches all-round victory and the big campaign of struggle-criticism-transformation surges to a new high.

Never before has our country been so prosperous as at present. Never before have the masses of the people been so militant and our dictatorship of the proletariat been so powerful and so well consolidated. All this is the result of the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao. The broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary people of our various nationalities are enthusiastically acclaiming the great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, marked the basic conclusion of the stage of the new-democratic revolution and the beginning of the stage of the socialist revolution in China; it marked China's entry into a new historical period of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In a socialist society after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production is in the main completed, are there still classes and class struggle? Does the proletariat still need to continue the revolution? Is there any possibility of a capitalist restoration? Chairman Mao has comprehensively summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat both at home and abroad, particularly the lesson of how the Party and state leadership of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, was usurped by a revisionist clique and of how capitalism was

restored in the Soviet Union. With the dialectical materialist world outlook of the proletariat, Chairman Mao has, for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, scientifically, systematically, and incisively analysed the contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society and expounded the laws of class struggle in socialist society.

The class struggle waged under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the last analysis, remains a question of political power, that is, the proletariat wants to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie wants to overthrow that dictatorship. This is because, after the proletariat has seized political power, the overthrown bourgeoisie is not reconciled to its defeat and will always try to stage a comeback. At the same time, small-scale production is incessantly engendering anew capitalism and the bourgeoisie, thus posing a threat to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. . . . Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place."

"Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Some of them we have already seen through, others we have not. Some are still trusted by us and are being

trained as our successors, persons like Khrushchov, for example, who are still nestling beside us. Party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this matter."

Chairman Mao has not only put forward a whole set of theories, line, principles and policies for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, but has, with great courage and spirit, personally initiated and successfully led the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first of its kind in human history. All this has, from theory to practice, thoroughly settled the fundamental questions of how a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat should defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism and how a country whose leadership has been usurped by revisionists should overthrow their rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and effect a gradual transition to communism, and has thus greatly enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism.

The Bourgeois Headquarters Headed by China's Khrushchov Has Been Smashed

After waging repeated, fierce and soul-stirring struggles in the present great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries, young Red Guard fighters and the revolutionary masses in China, under the brilliant command of Chairman Mao, have smashed the bourgeois headquarters which, headed by China's Khrushchov, lay hidden inside our Party. They have dragged out its agents in various places, taken one after another the reactionary fortresses in which these scoundrels had entrenched themselves, seized back that part of the Party, government, financial and cultural power these persons had usurped and put it back into the hands of the proletariat. They have thus smashed the criminal plot of China's Khrushchov and his agents to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China.

A host of facts prove that China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road represent the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the interests of imperialism and the bourgeoisie and of the land lords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and the Rightists. They are the most dangerous enemies of the proletariat under the conditions of socialism and a gang of counter revolutionaries who had wormed their way into our Party. A considerable portion of them are remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries. China's Khrushchov, the No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party, is a despicable renegade who prostrated himself before the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries on many occasions. The other top Party capitalist roaders and Tao Chu, Peng Teh-huai, Peng Chen, Tan Chen-lin,

Lo Jui-ching, Lu Ting-yi, Yang Shang-kun, An Tzu-wen and others are all renegades or spy agents or counter-revolutionary revisionists of every description lying hidden inside our Party. This pack of extremely cunning and malevolent men had usurped not a few important positions in our Party and government. Once conditions were ripe, they would have seized state power and turned the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the socialist system into the capitalist system or a semi-feudal and semi-colonial system. Should this happen, China would have changed its political colour and repeated that historical tragedy which has taken place in the Soviet Union and those countries under the rule of revisionist renegade cliques where capitalism has been restored, and would have returned to the dark days under the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

It is precisely as our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie." In the present great proletarian cultural revolution, it is a victory of great historic significance to have dug out these time-bombs buried within our Party and cleared this hidden danger out of our Party and state. This great victory has brought about profound revolutionary changes in the political, ideological, economic and cultural fields in our country.

Holding high the great revolutionary banner of criticism and filled with bitter hatred for China's Khrushchov and his agents in various places, the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people have carried on the campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation on a broader and deeper scale than ever before. They have trenchantly exposed and denounced the towering crimes of this handful of class enemies in opposing the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed. They have vigorously repudiated the old ideas, old culture, old customs and habits of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes making a clean sweep of the dregs of capitalism, feudalism and revisionism. "All decadent ideology and other incongruous parts of the superstructure are crumbling as the days go by."

Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle," the broad revolutionary masses have closely combined revolutionary mass criticism with the purifying of the class ranks. It is sure, accurate and

relentless blows at the handful of renegades, enemy agents and diehard capitalist roaders and at the un-reformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, and ferreled out one by one counter-revolutionaries who had hidden in dark corners making trouble and carrying on disruptive activities. Revolutionary mass criticism and the purifying of the class ranks have destroyed the social basis of the handful of top Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov for restoring capitalism and further enabled the proletariat to gain a dominant position politically, ideologically, theoretically and organizationally.

Revolutionary Committees Have Been Founded in All Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions Except Taiwan Province

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In every place or unit where power must be seized, it is necessary to carry out the policy of the revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination in establishing a provisional organ of power which is revolutionary and representative and enjoys proletarian authority. This organ of power should preferably be called the Revolutionary Committee."

With the radiant sun of Mao Tse-tung's thought shining over the length and breadth of the land, revolutionary committees have been established in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country with the exception of Taiwan Province. This presents an extremely magnificent spectacle as all-round victory is being seized in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a most joyous event in the political life of the 700 million people of our country.

In the great struggle during the 20 months following the outbreak of the storm of the "January Revolution" in Shanghai, the armymen and civilians throughout the country have fulfilled Chairman Mao's great call: "Proletarian revolutionaries, unite and seize power from the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road!" All across the land they have won decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "There are three elements in the basic experience of the revolutionary committee: It embraces representatives of the revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses, constituting a revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination. The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, eliminate duplication in the administrative structure, follow the policy of 'better troops and simpler

administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses."

The three-in-one revolutionary committees represent the fundamental interests of the labouring masses of workers and peasants and enable our political power of the proletariat to strike deep roots among the masses. Representatives of the revolutionary masses who have come to the fore during the great cultural revolution, especially representatives of the labouring masses of workers and peasants, are taking a direct part in administering the state and provide from below revolutionary supervision over the organs of political power at all levels. This plays a very important role in ensuring revolutionization of leading groups at all levels so that they always uphold the mass line and serve the people wholeheartedly.

The three-in-one revolutionary committees have strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thanks to direct participation of the representatives of the Liberation Army in the revolutionary committees at all levels, our dictatorship of the proletariat is better able to stand severe tests of every kind, smash the plots of all domestic or foreign enemies and display greater strength in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. The representatives of the Liberation Army have introduced into the revolutionary committees our army's glorious traditions, advanced systems and fine style of work personally established and fostered by Chairman Mao. These have helped the revolutionary committees carry through their ideological and organizational revolutionization and developed to a new stage the unity between the army and the people.

There are also representatives of the revolutionary cadres in the three-in-one revolutionary committees. Having a rich fund of experience in waging class struggle, they are invaluable assets to the Party and the people. As a result of the severe tests they have undergone in the great cultural revolution and the education and help given them by the masses, they have further remoulded their world outlook. They play a backbone role in the revolutionary committees. The combination of representatives of the revolutionary cadres and representatives of the Liberation Army and of the revolutionary masses makes it possible to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line still better, grasp and implement the policies of the Party still better and correctly organize and lead the masses forward.

The three-in-one revolutionary committees enable our state organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat to meet still better the needs of the socialist economic base and the need to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent a capitalist restoration.

(To be continued.)

Tremendous International Significance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— Excerpts from an article by Comrade Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party

The duty of revolutionaries is to master the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to apply it to the concrete conditions in their own countries

N. SANMUGATHASAN, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, in an article published in the September 30 issue of the Party's weekly *Red Flag*, expounds the international significance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The article says, "China is a great country, the most populous in the world—with a population that has passed the 700 million mark. It inherits a great civilization, perhaps the oldest in the world—going back beyond 5,000 years. It was the country that first gave to the world many new inventions like printing, the manufacture of gun-powder, etc."

"But today, it must be accepted that the greatest gift it has given to the world is Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is one of those rare men of genius who are destined to leave their mark on the fate of mankind. He is no exclusive Chinese phenomenon just as Karl Marx was not just a German, nor Lenin just a Russian. These are all great internationalists whose thinking, activities and impact transcend the boundaries of the country in which they happen to have been born. Herein lies the international importance of the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

After referring to the great contributions of Lenin in developing Marxism and advancing Marxism to the stage of Leninism, the article goes on, "In leading to success the Chinese revolution through all its tortuous paths in the course of a protracted struggle against foreign imperialism and native feudalism and capitalism, Comrade Mao Tse-tung had displayed his ability to apply the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in China. In doing so, he further developed Marxism-Leninism and raised it to a new height which today we call the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

It says, "During the arduous and tortuous path of protracted struggle for the success of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, with great genius, made many contributions to the development of Marxist-Leninist thought."

"It is difficult in the course of a brief article to evaluate all the important contributions of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to the development of Marxism-Leninism. But I would particularly like to quote his description of the three main weapons which were responsible for the success of the Chinese revolution: 'A well-disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a Party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party—these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy.'

"In this short quotation, with rare simplicity, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has outlined the three basic conditions necessary for the success of revolution in any country under present-day conditions. These are: (1) the leadership of a disciplined Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, (2) a people's army of this Party, and (3) the united front of all revolutionary forces. It is important to remind ourselves of these fundamental and basic conditions for the success of revolution in any country, particularly in a country like Ceylon where modern revisionism and reformism have succeeded in misdirecting the masses quite a bit."

"One of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's outstanding contributions in the field of philosophy is his exposition of the theory of contradictions. It was his genius that singled out the theory of contradiction and unity of opposites as the most important and basic law of materialist dialectics."

The article says, "It is this correct understanding of the law of contradictions that enabled Comrade

Mao Tse-tung to clearly foresee that classes will remain even after the socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that, therefore, class struggles would be a feature of the entire historical epoch during the transition from socialism to communism which itself would take a long process of time. It was this understanding that enabled Comrade Mao Tse-tung to give the correct leadership to the Communist Party of China to enable it to take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the events as they took place in the Soviet Union where the denial of the existence of the classes and class struggle led to the emergence of modern revisionism and the restoration of capitalism.

"It was this profound understanding of the law of contradictions that enabled Comrade Mao Tse-tung to initiate and personally lead the great proletarian cultural revolution which has today recorded a great success by successfully completing the formation of the revolutionary organs of state power in all the provinces and autonomous regions (with the exception of the province of Taiwan) of the People's Republic of China. This great proletarian cultural revolution is in fact a great class struggle waged between two diametrically opposed forces—one led by China's Khrushchov and wanting to take China back on to the path of capitalist restoration and the other led by the revolutionary headquarters of Chairman Mao Tse-tung which wants to carry the revolution to the end, prevent the restoration of capitalism and safeguard and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The success so far achieved by the great proletarian cultural revolution is not merely a success for the internal revolutionary forces of China. It is a great success and source of inspiration and encouragement for the entire international revolutionary communist movement. The fact that China has been preserved as a base for world revolution is a sure sign of the impending success of world socialism. China today is to the rest of the world what the liberated areas were to the rest of China during the pre-liberation period. This great success in the great proletarian cultural rev-

olution is entirely due to the correct and personal guidance given to it by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. It is a victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

It says, "Another great contribution of Mao Tse-tung to Marxism-Leninism is the part he has played in leading the fight against the modern revisionists. Just as Lenin had to re-discover and re-state the fundamental truths of Marxism and develop it to a higher stage in the course of his bitter struggle against the revisionists of his day, so it fell to Comrade Mao Tse-tung to re-discover and re-state the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and develop it to a new height in the course of the present titanic struggle between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism. One has only to ask himself what would have happened to the international revolutionary movement if China had followed Russia into the revisionist camp to realize the tremendous historical and international significance of the ideological struggle waged by the Communist Party of China, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, against modern revisionism whose leading centre is in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This great ideological struggle has not merely vindicated Marxism-Leninism. It has also re-vitalized the entire international communist movement and made sure of the final defeat of world imperialism along with its prop, modern revisionism."

In conclusion the article says, "That is why just as, during the time of Lenin, whoever opposed Leninism in fact opposed Marxism, so also today whoever opposes the thought of Mao Tse-tung opposes Marxism-Leninism. Today, support for Marxism-Leninism has no meaning if it does not extend to support for the thought of Mao Tse-tung which is the highest stage which the development of Marxism-Leninism has reached. The thought of Mao Tse-tung is today the most advanced revolutionary thought in the world. It is the only correct guide to the revolutionary movement of all oppressed peoples.

"That is why the duty of all revolutionaries today is to master the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to apply it to the concrete conditions in their own countries."

Give Priority to the Study of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— New Zealand C. P. organ calls on members of the Party to earnestly study
Chairman Mao's brilliant works — the "three constantly read articles"

THE New Zealand Communist Review, organ of the New Zealand Communist Party, in a recent article called on all members of the Party to earnestly study Chairman Mao's brilliant works—the "three constantly read articles." The article points out that these ar-

ticles "are the most fundamental works written on the question of the proletarian revolutionary spirit."

With "the development of Marxism-Leninism to a new stage by Comrade Mao Tse-tung," the article says,

one should give "the necessary priority to the study of the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

It urges all members of the New Zealand Communist Party to "begin by studying what are known as the 'three constantly-read articles' of Comrade Mao—that is, *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*." It adds: "No study of Marxism-Leninism and its highest stage of Comrade Mao's theories can be of full value unless it is all related to the vital theoretical lessons of the 'three constantly-read articles' and unless one constantly returns to them as an orientation in the study of all the works of Comrade Mao."

The article says that this was done in all branches of the New Zealand Communist Party. Most of them went on to sections of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and then to some of the longer works of Comrade Mao from which the quotations were taken.

It states: In his foreword to the second edition of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, Comrade Lin Piao pointed out that in studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should "strive hard to apply what one is studying." Without thorough and repeated study of the "three constantly read articles," it is difficult, if not impossible, to follow this advice. Because in grasping the question of application, the most basic question is to "fight self, repudiate revisionism." It is impossible to defeat revisionism unless we conduct a persistent and continuous struggle against every manifestation of self-interest.

"We speak of remoulding ourselves. This means getting rid of bourgeois ideology and struggling to adopt a consistently proletarian ideology. What is the criterion? Not what one says in words, but what one does," the article says.

"The capitalist class will never voluntarily relinquish its position as the ruling class. It has to be overthrown. Similarly, the basic ideology of the ruling class will never give up its dominant position unless it is overthrown," it stresses.

"The proletarian world outlook of Communists can only be expressed in complete and unwavering devotion to the cause of the working class and its Party. And this cannot be achieved—or maintained, if it is achieved, in the main—unless there is a constant conscious attack on the poison of self-interest which the surrounding ideology of the bourgeoisie is always pressing upon us," it adds.

"The best weapons for this attack are precisely the 'three constantly-read articles.' If one wants to make such a conscious and constant attack on all manifestations of self, then one must be actually 'constantly reading' them," it notes.

The article stresses in conclusion that one's attitude to the "three constantly-read articles" "shows one's whole understanding (or lack of it) that the thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is 'Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory.'"

Chinese People Are Marching Towards Bright Future

—Organ of the Communist Party of Brazil Hails China's National Day and Establishment of Revolutionary Committees

A CLASSE OPERARIA, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, published an article "Long Live People's China!" in its recent issue, No. 24, which warmly hailed the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the great victory of the establishment of revolutionary committees in all the provinces, municipalities

and autonomous regions of China (with the exception of Taiwan Province).

On October first, the article said, the Chinese people and revolutionary peoples of the whole world celebrated the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with great joy and enthusiasm. Hundreds of millions of once brutally oppressed Chinese

people finally achieved liberty and complete independence and opened the way for the construction of a new society after many years of heroic struggle. The broad labouring masses of China dealt the imperialist system a smashing blow; and the national-liberation movement of the colonial and dependent countries entered a new stage from then on.

The article emphasized: "The victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949 was a triumph of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung. In decades of struggle the Chinese people tried by many means to rid themselves of a century of oppression. However, they were unable to achieve their objective. It was only under the guidance of the powerful doctrine of the proletariat, enriched with genius by Mao Tse-tung, that they removed the three big mountains weighing down on this nation — feudalism, imperialism and bureaucrat-capitalism — and founded the People's Republic of China."

Following the thinking of Chairman Mao that "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**," China's proletariat, peasants and progressive intellectuals adopted armed struggle as the only way to defeat the enemy and built up a powerful People's Liberation Army.

The article said: "The People's Liberation Army, which made glorious achievements in thousands of battles, mastered the most revolutionary military thinking and established close links with the masses. One after another, it defeated the massive Kuomintang armies equipped by U.S. imperialism. The People's Republic of China could not have been founded without the building of this new-type army.

"Having been tempered by the most bitter class struggle, the Chinese Communist Party became the leading force of the liberation struggle. It rallied the most conscious and combat-worthy elements, especially the workers and poor peasants, won the support of the broad masses and greatly raised the people's political consciousness. Under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party became the vanguard of the revolution. It opposed and eliminated the Right and 'Left' tendencies in its own ranks, defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to China's conditions."

The article also said: "China has won tremendous successes during the 19 years of the people's power. It has developed the people's communes, organizing millions upon millions of peasants in a higher production system; it has built a modern industry with an advanced technical base; it has mastered the secrets of atomic energy; it has ensured the well-being of the working people and instituted universal education. However,

the greatest, the most outstanding achievement of momentous historic significance is undoubtedly the unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which represents a new stage in socialist revolution. In the life of any people, seldom has a social movement reached such a scale and depth. No other movement has aroused the people in such great numbers. The cultural revolution has been a fatal blow to modern revisionism and smashed the futile attempts to restore capitalism in China."

The article pointed out that the 19th anniversary of the People's Republic of China is celebrated at a time when all-round victory is being won in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Revolutionary committees of the "three-in-one" combination, the new form of state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat that has appeared in the course of this revolution, have now been established throughout China in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (with the exception of Taiwan Province). Thus, the banners of victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution are flying all over China. Socialist state power now rests firmly in the hands of the people and tested revolutionaries loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Chinese people are marching forward towards a bright future.

"People's China now enjoys indisputable world popularity and prestige. The people of the world look with admiration and respect towards this great Asian socialist country which is the powerful bastion of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the main base area of the revolutionary movement. Unlike the Soviet revisionists who have betrayed the socialist cause and who shamelessly align themselves with the U.S. monopoly groups, China remains firm in its loyalty to the revolution and proletarian internationalism and refuses to be intimidated by the warlike elements in the White House and their Kremlin partners. It courageously defends socialism, people's democracy and the independence of the peoples. China's example has illuminated the road to liberation of the exploited and oppressed people of all continents."

In conclusion, the article said that the lofty image of Chairman Mao Tse-tung appears all the more outstanding at the time of the 19th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. As a great Marxist-Leninist thinker, Chairman Mao Tse-tung has blazed new trails that have been proved in practice to be universal truths in all fields and has made the most valuable contributions to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

CORRECTION: No. 41, page 10, left hand column, paragraph 2, line 13: "peaceful revolution" should read "peaceful evolution."

Mozambique People's Armed Forces

Grow in Strength

SEPTEMBER 25 this year marked the fourth anniversary of the Mozambique people's seething national-liberation war to overthrow Portuguese colonial rule. In the past four years, the Mozambique people's patriotic armed forces have won victory after victory and grown stronger and stronger in struggle, wiping out large numbers of enemy troops and liberating vast areas with a large population.

A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution." On September 25, 1964, after making full preparations, a small group of Mozambique freedom fighters made a surprise attack on Chai, a small town in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, killing three Portuguese colonialists. The gunfire in Chai proclaimed to the world that the Mozambique people, who had suffered under Portuguese colonial rule for nearly five centuries, have finally embarked on the road of armed struggle after a long and arduous resistance, which was full of twists and turns, and they are determined to take up the gun for the complete liberation of Mozambique.

In the past four years, the Mozambique patriotic armed forces, which have grown in number and strength, have fought about 1,000 engagements and wiped out more than 5,000 Portuguese colonial troops. They have liberated vast tracts of territory and set up a number of guerrilla bases. They have destroyed more than a dozen enemy strongpoints, shot down 36 planes, blown up 5 locomotives and several hundred military vehicles, and captured large quantities of light and heavy weapons, ammunition, telecommunication equipment and other materiel.

The Mozambique patriotic armed forces are most active in Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces in northern Mozambique which borders on Tanzania. They have liberated 57,000 square miles of territory in these two provinces (one-fifth of the total area of Mozambique) and more than one million Africans out of the 7.5 million in Mozambique. The Portuguese colonial troops there have lost their initiative in war and have to hide in their strongpoints.

Last March, the Mozambique patriotic armed forces opened up a new battlefield in mineral-rich Tete Province in northwestern Mozambique which borders on Zambia. In an attempt to check the Mozambique people's armed struggle from spreading southwards, the Portuguese colonialists are planning to build a big hydroelectric dam on the Zambezi River in the province's Quebrabasa area to "settle" large numbers of Portuguese colonists. The opening up of the new front in Tete Province will blow up this fond dream of the Portuguese colonialists.

Revolutionary War Is a War of the Masses

More and more the guerrilla fighters in Mozambique have come to understand that revolutionary war is a war of the masses. They have paid attention to mobilizing and relying on the masses in their struggle. In the villages in the guerrilla bases, they have organized on an extensive scale people's militia which takes part in agricultural production in ordinary times and defends the villages during enemy raids. The militia fighters also help the guerrillas by acting as messengers, supplying information and transporting ammunition and supplies. In addition, they do political work and are responsible for mobilizing and organizing the villagers. As a link in keeping close contact between the patriotic armed forces and the masses, the militia fighters provide powerful backing in defeating the enemy.

The most oppressed under the barbarous Portuguese colonial rule are the Mozambique women. They have a deep hatred for their national enemy and an unshakable determination to avenge themselves. This accounts for the important role the brave Mozambique women have played in the liberation struggle. Besides mobilizing their husbands and brothers to join the guerrillas, many women have a strong desire to take up arms themselves to wipe out the enemy. The first women's detachment of the Mozambique patriotic forces was set up in 1967.

The heroic Mozambique guerrillas join the peasants of the guerrilla bases in farm work and they reclaim wasteland in the less populated areas. As a result of the great development of production by the people in the guerrilla bases under the leadership of the Mozambique patriotic forces, part of the bases' economic crops are available for export to neighbouring independent

African countries in exchange for clothing, bedding, medicine and other daily necessities.

Learning Warfare Through Warfare

The Mozambique patriotic armed forces have learnt warfare through warfare. Tempered in the four-year revolutionary struggle, they have steadily increased their fighting strength and improved their tactics.

In the early stage of their armed struggle, they adopted the highly flexible tactics of fighting in small units. With the African jungles as natural barriers, they harassed enemy strongpoints, ambushed enemy patrols, blew up bridges and destroyed enemy communication lines with mines. As they grew in strength, they organized their battles on a bigger and bigger scale. The guerrillas began to fight in platoons in 1967, and this year they already are able to fight in companies.

The Mozambique guerrillas have realized more and more the significance of concentrating a superior force to deal the enemy crushing blows and to wipe out his effectives.

Last March, a group of guerrilla fighters attacked a Portuguese post in Nambude, Cabo Delgado Province, with a force twice as strong as the enemy's. The brave guerrillas wiped out almost a whole company of the enemy garrison at one stroke and captured a mortar and large quantities of other arms and ammunition.

Early in the morning of August 10 this year, the patriotic armed forces in the same province mounted a furious attack on the air base of the Portuguese colonial troops at Mueda. They won a notable victory, destroying 12 enemy aircraft with mortar-fire and blowing up the oil depot at the airport, and several military vehicles.

Meanwhile, the patriotic armed forces have steadily improved their tactics, fighting with ever greater skill and flexibility.

Last year, November 18, a company of Portuguese colonial troops stationed at the Nangoiolo strongpoint in Cabo Delgado Province attempted to launch a sneak attack on a guerrilla base of the Mozambique patriotic armed forces. Having obtained information of the enemy troop movement from the local inhabitants, the guerrillas selected favourable terrain and laid an ambush, waiting for the enemy to fall into the trap. When the colonial troops entered the ambush without any idea of what was in store, the guerrilla fighters promptly met them with withering fire, killing 15. The survivors retreated helter-skelter. When they fled to a village not far from their strongpoint, they were ambushed for a second time, suffering heavier losses. After having trounced the enemy in the first ambush, the

guerrilla fighters had swiftly taken a short cut and set up the second ambush on the road which the enemy would pass through in their retreat.

In the middle of last June, the patriotic armed forces in Niassa Province laid mines on a highway, which destroyed two enemy military vehicles and killed ten Portuguese colonial soldiers. Before withdrawing, the guerrilla fighters skilfully laid mines around the destroyed vehicles. When a contingent of Portuguese reinforcements rushed to the scene, they stepped on the mines and many of them were blown up. By then, the guerrillas had safely returned to their base.

Carrying the Struggle Through to the End

Hit hard by the Mozambique people's armed struggle, the Portuguese colonialists are putting up a still fiercer and more cunning struggle in an attempt to maintain their shaky colonial rule.

Seeing its interests in the southern part of Africa seriously threatened, the common enemy of the world's people, U.S. imperialism, is increasing its "aid" to the Portuguese fascist regime. While providing the regime with more money and weapons, it got its hatchetman in the southern part of Africa, the white racist regime in South Africa, to send troops to Mozambique to suppress the people's struggle there.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war." The Mozambique patriotic fighters understand very well that they are not only confronting Portuguese colonialism but also vicious U.S. imperialism. Therefore, they know they should not cherish any illusions about easy victory. The struggle is a protracted and arduous one. Nevertheless, they have stressed that even if their struggle for liberation should last 20 or 30 years, they are determined to carry it through to final victory.



Joyful Mozambique guerrillas with maize they have grown.
The guerrillas also engage in production.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOVIET REVISIONIST RENEGADE CLIQUE

Shedding the Mask

Mexican students have recently unleashed a gigantic nationwide struggle against persecution and massacre. Directed against U.S. imperialism and its agents in Mexico, the struggle has the support of students and youth in the other Latin American countries and of revolutionary people all over the world. However, when on October 14 the Latin American students in the Soviet Union demonstrated in Moscow in solidarity with the Mexican student movement—an entirely justified revolutionary action—the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had the gall to call out large numbers of police and secret agents and, without any reason, obstructed the students from marching to the Mexican embassy.

This ugly performance by the Soviet revisionists is just one more self-exposure. They like to pass themselves off as "friends" of the Asian, African and Latin American people. But time and again they have torn aside their masks with their own hands and showed their vile countenances. They are anti-people and counter-revolutionary.

Of course, there is nothing new in the Soviet revisionists suppressing revolutionary mass movements. Three years ago, they committed a similar outrage in which they sent more than 700 troops and armed police to suppress more than 2,000 Asian African and Latin American students studying in the Soviet Union who demonstrated in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Significant, too, is the fact that when the Soviet revisionists sent troops to occupy Czechoslovakia, popular protest demonstrations against this were disrupted and suppressed in countries of Latin America and other regions where the reactionaries are in power. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has now resorted to the same tactics against Latin American students in the Soviet Union who expressed support for the Mexican

student movement. It is thus very clear what kind of ties link the Soviet revisionist renegades and the reactionaries of all countries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Whoever sides with the revolutionary people is a revolutionary. Whoever sides with imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism is a counter-revolutionary.**"

tionary." The Soviet revisionist renegades are a clique of outright counter-revolutionaries who side with imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. This gang of renegades not only fraternizes with U.S. imperialism but is also on intimate terms with Suharto and Rahman in Asia, Mobutu in Africa and the many running dogs of U.S. imperialism in Latin America.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**Those backed by imperialism are precisely those discarded by the broad**

Mexican Marxist-Leninist Movement Calls on Workers to Support Student Struggle

In a recent appeal, the Mexican Marxist Leninist Movement notes that the student struggle against persecution and massacre is part of the Mexican people's movement. It calls on the Mexican workers to support this just struggle with practical action.

It says that the students have risen up in rebellion against the suppression and massacre by the Mexican authorities. They have overcome all sorts of obstacles and difficulties without any fear of sacrifice and have challenged the established "order." The appeal stresses that it is right for the young students to rebel. "They are fighting for liberty, for democracy and justice. The movement is a completely democratic and popular movement."

It points out that the Mexican student struggle has the sympathy and support of all sections of the people, especially the workers and peasants. "The great importance of the student movement lies in the fact that the banner of struggle is raised not only by the students, but also by other revolutionary strata. This had and will have very profound repercussions in the democratic and revolutionary movement of the whole country. Its influence extends to the whole nation's revolutionary movement. As Chairman Mao has taught us, **'The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement.'**

The appeal expresses firm support for the student demands to disband the "riot squad," the annulment of the law suppressing the people's movement, the release

of political prisoners and arrested students, the punishment of the culprits responsible for the massacre, and so forth.

The students have played the vanguard role in the Mexican people's movement; they have formed an outpost; but it is necessary to remember that, by itself, the student movement is unable to transform society and establish democracy and liberty in our country."

The appeal stresses: "Chairman Mao says: 'Who are the makers of the revolution? What is its main force? The common people of China. The motive forces of the revolution are the proletariat, the peasantry and all members of other classes who are willing to oppose imperialism and feudalism: these are the revolutionary forces opposing imperialism and feudalism. But who, among so many, are the basic force, the backbone of the revolution? The workers and the peasants, forming 99 per cent of the country's population.' Therefore, comrade workers, we have to support the student movement with practical action."

It points out that while supporting the student movement, it is necessary to expose and denounce those who oppose the student movement and have usurped the leadership of the trade unions, because they are elements alien to the working class.

The appeal says in conclusion: We are on the side of the revolutionary students, and nothing can separate us from them. We support them wholeheartedly. We have to show our support without reserve. Only through struggle can we support the students in their struggle.

masses of the people." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has degenerated into a gang of social-imperialists. That is why it treats the reactionaries discarded by the peoples as bosom friends and gives them all-out support while treating the revolutionary masses, whom the reactionaries of all countries hate, as enemies and does its utmost to suppress them.

JAPANESE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION

Irresistible Torrent

A great revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism is sweeping the islands of Japan. Workers, youth, students and town people in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and other cities have all taken part in a powerful offensive against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government. They are out to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," dismantle the U.S. military bases and block the shipment of U.S. military supplies to Vietnam. The demonstrators even threw up barricades in downtown Tokyo and fought bloody police suppression with rocks. Once again the Japanese revolutionary people have showed their heroism — they dare defy brute force and they dare struggle.

In the past year the Japanese people have launched successive waves of patriotic, anti-U.S. struggle which have battered the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries severely. The Japanese revolutionary people are tempering themselves and constantly raising their political consciousness through these repeated fierce struggles. They are determined to use their own iron fists to smash the fetters forced on the Japanese nation by U.S. imperialism.

In the face of this mounting struggle by the Japanese people, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are scared stiff. Resorting to ruthless fascist means to intensify bloody suppression, they are at the same time trying their utmost to spread all kinds of demagogic illusions through the service of their lackey and henchman, the Miyamoto revisionist clique. Their aim is to paralyse the fighting will of the revolutionary people and undermine the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

Lately, this clique has clamoured that a single "notice" issued by a "democratic government" to be formed by "a majority in parliament" would be enough to "put an end" to the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." What this implies is that the Japanese people have no need whatsoever to carry on the anti-U.S. struggle; that they should wait patiently for the day when the Miyamoto revisionist clique suddenly wins a "majority" in parliament; and then a single "notice" would "bestow" national independence on the Japanese people, and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries would amiably step down from the stage of history. This kind of cock-and-bull story is out-and-out counter-revolutionary rubbish!

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.**"

The Japanese people know that they must never depend on the "kindness" of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for their liberation. This can be won only by relying on the revolutionary people's firm unity and by persevering in struggle, forging ahead wave upon wave. The revolutionary torrent of the Japanese people will roll on mightily and sweep away the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and all their accomplices and henchmen!

THAI PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

New Victories

Led by the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people's armed forces scored new successes in the latter part of September and early October.

In north Thailand's Chieng Rai Province, the people's forces launched several assaults against the enemy while repulsing his offensives. On September 17, they attacked the Thanom clique's military-police posts in Toeng District, killing and wounding many enemies. The people's forces broke through enemy encirclement many times. At the end of September, they attacked enemy positions in the

Phan District. On three occasions between September 30 and October 6, they ambushed and attacked the enemy in Chieng Khan District, handing him a heavy blow.

The Thanom clique admitted that, from September 30 to October 5, the people's forces in Udorn Thani Province in northeast Thailand made three attacks on military-police positions in the Muang Udorn Thani (a district under direct provincial administration) and Nong Bua Lampu Districts. In the same period, they also attacked military-police positions in Nakorn Phanom and Sakol Nakorn Provinces.

In south Thailand, the Thanom clique sent large numbers of troops and police and, in collaboration with the Rahman clique of "Malaysia," frantically suppressed the people's forces and the people in the border areas. However, they were hit hard by the people's forces. For instance, on September 29, the police suffered losses in a fierce attack by the people's forces.

The people in the central province of Phitsanulok, who have long suffered the Thanom clique's cruel oppression and exploitation, have risen up in revolutionary armed struggle. Showing great power from the start, their armed forces punished a reactionary village head in Nakorn Chi District on September 30 and dealt the reactionary police who came to suppress them telling blows.

The development of the people's armed struggle has thrown U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Thanom clique, into a panic. In September, U.S. ambassador to Thailand Unger surveyed the defeats of the U.S. and Thai reactionaries in Loei Province in the northeast and made further deployments aimed at suppression. On October 4, together with the head of the U.S. military advisory group and Thawee Chullasap, chief of the general staff of Thailand's reactionary forces, Unger went to Surat Thani Province in the south where they engaged in various activities.

However, no amount of frantic struggles by U.S. imperialism and its Thanom clique stooge can stem the surging tide of the Thai people's patriotic armed struggle.

ACROSS THE LAND

China Makes Its First Diesel Hydraulic Locomotives

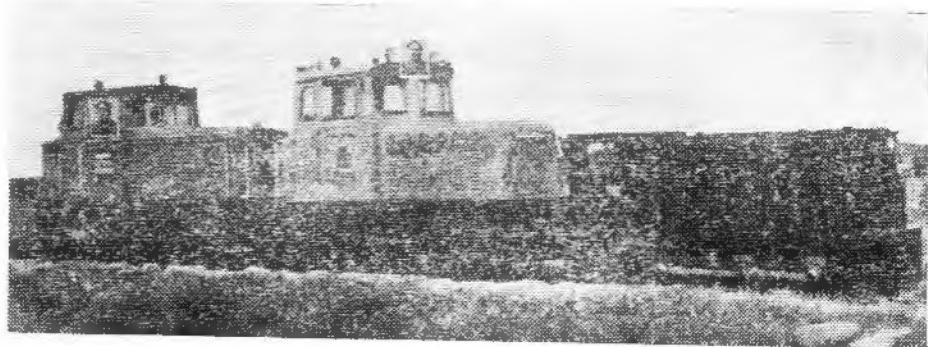
FIRMLY implementing Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production," and with the support of scientific research and designing institutes, revolutionary workers and staff of the Changchow Diesel Locomotive Works, the Taliens Industrial and Mining Vehicles Works and the Shihchiachuang Power Machinery Works have, within the space of only 22 months, self-reliantly designed and successfully trial manufactured China's first batch of diesel hydraulic locomotives. These locomotives are of 80, 120 and 160 horse-

power. This achievement raises China's technology in producing industrial and mining diesel locomotives to advanced international standards.

This is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line

and a fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The new locomotives can move heavy loads and are compact in structure and easy to operate. They can be put to a wide range of uses and are especially suitable for shunting in factories and mines and transport through tunnels. Their manufacture adds new traction power to China's short-haul transport on narrow and standard gauge rails.



China's First Heavy-Medium Iron Ore Dressing Plant

BRINGING into full play the leading role of the working class and carrying forward the proletarian revolutionary spirit of boldness in thought and action, workers of the Lungyen Iron Mine in Hopei Province co-operated with technical personnel and revolutionary leading cadres in a self-reliant effort to build China's first heavy-medium iron ore dressing plant. In trial production, the quality of dressed ore surpasses the standards set by the state and the requirements of smelting. Successful building of this plant fills the heavy-medium gap in China's ore dressing facilities and creates favourable conditions for fully utilizing the country's underground resources and promoting the development of the iron and steel industry.

The Lungyen Iron Mine is one of the big supply bases for iron and steel raw materials in north China, but the iron content of most of its ore

is low so that it cannot be smelted directly. Many bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" spent over ten years studying this problem and making experiments to solve it, but without success.

In May 1966, the Lungyen mine was assigned the task of building the heavy-medium ore dressing plant. A construction team was organized composed of revolutionary workers, as the main force, together with revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary leading cadres. This three-in-one combination, however, lacked genuine ideological unanimity. At that time the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party organization of the mine deliberately created ideological dissension by advocating "putting technique in command" and "depending on experts to run the industrial enterprises."

Lungyen's proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary workers and staff and revolutionary leading cadres finally seized power from the hands of the capitalist roaders and set up a revolutionary committee in

the mine. Under its leadership the revolutionary workers united with the technical personnel to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. Through scathing denunciation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running industrial enterprises pushed by China's Khrushchov, their understanding of things was greatly enhanced.

The leading members of the revolutionary committee and technical personnel studied Chairman Mao's great teachings: *Politics is the commander, the soul in everything.* "We must have faith in and rely on the masses." "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." They learnt modestly from the practical experience of the workers and particularly from the fine qualities of the working class.

With Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, the positive factor of man is brought into full play. The construction team for the ore dressing plant overcame the difficulties caused by lack of modern equipment

and ready-made materials, solved a series of technical problems and speedily built the new plant.

New 100,000-Kilowatt Thermal Power Generator Unit In Operation

A NEW 100,000-kilowatt thermal power generator unit has recently gone into operation at the Shih-chingshan Power Plant in Peking. It

is the first Chinese designed, made and installed unit of its kind. It gives added power to the new upsurge that has got going in Peking's industry and agriculture.

This generator unit is highly automatic, safe and reliable, very efficient, compact and light, and technically up to advanced standards. Its designing, manufacture, installation and putting into operation are the brilliant results achieved by the Chinese working class battling on the in-

dustrial power front where, in accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "Be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind," it has developed the dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to act and to make revolution and worked hard to overcome many difficulties. The commissioning of this new generator unit has also provided valuable experience for the rapid development of China's electric power industry.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 11, No. 43
October 25, 1968

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

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Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by: GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Send your orders to your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China